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Photograph by Vittorio Dimani

NOMADIC DESERT DWELLERS, NEVER IGNORANT, FIGHT ILLITERACY ON THE MARCH

Wise in the lore of waterholes and storm winds, the child of the desert in Libia acquires also the learning based on reading and writing, although his classroom is only a rug spread temporarily on the sand. In Tripoli there is an Arabic school for girls, but most of the non-Italian classes in Libia are for boys only. School furniture consists of the cushion on which the teacher sits, enveloped in his burnoose, and rugs for the circle of students. Passages from the Koran are the reading lesson being recited in unison by these Arab boys, who are Moslems. Their tradition emphasizes education for piety, rather than the objective to which American Education week is devoted in the United States—education for democracy (Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Scapa Flow, Dramatic Scottish Base for The British Navy

THE earliest German attacks on the British Isles were aimed at the northern naval base of Scapa Flow, beginning in mid-October with the submarine sinking of the *Royal Oak* and continued with a series of air attacks.

The broad bay of Scapa Flow, on the south side of the Orkney Islands facing the northern extremity of Scotland, was the scene of tense naval drama in the World War also. Chosen by Admiral Jellicoe and hastily prepared as base of the British Grand Fleet, it was twice the objective of German submarine attacks, both unsuccessful.

Germans Sank 50 Ships Rather Than Surrender Them

It was the marine "jail" in 1918 into which the British Fleet gathered the German Fleet of 74 vessels, with their men to guard them until the long negotiations at Versailles should decide their fate. In May, 1918, the terms of peace prescribed that the German vessels should be surrendered to Great Britain. Rather than see them fly a foreign flag, the German crews opened the vessels' water valves and fifty ships of the defeated German Navy sank to the bottom of Scapa Flow before the eyes of the victors. Possibly the last sea-battle casualties of the World War were the German sailors fired upon by British ships while trying to escape from Scapa Flow's "naval graveyard." Ten years later, salvage operations had lifted most of the scuttled warships to be sold as scrap iron. Germany had been required to surrender other vessels to compensate for those sacrificed at Scapa Flow.

The bay, fifty square miles in area, is entirely surrounded by the low sandstone islands of the Orkney group, lying so close that none of its numerous entrances between the Islands is wider than three miles. The largest island, Pomona, known as "Mainland" to the three-score sister isles, outlines Scapa Flow on the north; Hoy supplies the western wall, Burray and South Ronaldshay the east. A dozen smaller islands subdivide the bay further into numerous sounds, firths, and bays which offer ideal anchorage.

Closer to Germany and Norway Than to London

Numerous half-submerged ridges and pinnacles among the scattered islets, however—some of them littered with wrecks—are dangers to the inexpert pilot and hazards to submarines. Some of the islands have deceptive semi-detached islets called "calves," as Cava and the Calf of Cava. Fishermen of the Orkneys know intimately these hidden menaces of rock and shoal by such names as Showbelly, the Barrel of Butter, the Bow of Hoy, Skerry (Rock) of Clett. To navigators aware of the dangers, Scapa Flow gives shelter from every wind, and is considered one of the world's safest harbors. Two of the four narrow passageways into the bay were blocked for additional protection during the World War, leaving one opening into the Atlantic and one into the North Sea.

The waters of Scapa Flow adjoin Pentland Firth, turbulent six-mile channel separating Scotland from its low, red sandstone top-knot of the Orkneys. The chill North Sea on the east and the North Atlantic on the west meet at Pentland Firth, and sweep the entrance to Scapa Flow with rushing tide-rips.

At the northern tip of the British Isles, Scapa Flow is closer to the North Sea coast of Germany than it is to London. It lies approximately 550 miles from Germany, and about 600 miles from the mouth of the Thames. The Norwegian coast

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Photograph courtesy Royal Canadian Air Force

WATER AND WOOD MAKE A FORTUNATE COMBINATION FOR CANADA

Lakes and streams in the forests of Canada enable lumbermen to float their timber to mills, like Kenora's pulp mill (above). The Lake of the Woods, in northwestern Ontario, offers 2,000 square miles of water to transport timber from its forested shores and 16,000 islands. Starting out as rough logs like those seen near the bridges, timber takes many forms to be exported in quantities that place Canada among the world's four greatest wood-product exporters. Lumber made into paper is Canada's second most valuable export (Bulletin No. 4).

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World Literacy Line-Up for Education Week

AMERICAN Education Week, observed for the 19th year during November 5-11, calls attention to a "minority group" within the United States which is twice as large as the population of crisis-making Czecho-Slovakia, more than half as large as the population of history-making France or England. This "minority," of about 22 per cent of the country's inhabitants, consists of the school children.

Nearly 22 million American boys and girls have registered in elementary schools, both public and private, for the 1939-40 term. Elementary classrooms have a higher population than has Romania. The American high school "inhabitants" are more numerous than the inhabitants of Greece—7,200,000. There are more teachers now employed in U. S. primary and secondary schools than there are people in Spanish Morocco or Paraguay. If all the teachers lived in the same region, they could form a mythical 49th State with not quite as many inhabitants as Oregon, but with more than there are in 14 other States.

Certain European Nations Surpass U. S. in Literacy

The theme for the week's observance among the country's 30,000,000 "school people" is "Education for the American Way of Life." A literacy test is frequently a prelude to the "American Way of Life," whether the way is entered upon by choice, through immigration and naturalization, or by coming of age and voting. The first two R's, reading and writing, are education's first aid to the "American Way"; they remove that first obstacle to democratic exchange of ideas, illiteracy.

In 1930, a little more than five per cent of the people of voting age were illiterate. The percentage for the country at large was 4.3, representing four and a quarter million people over ten years old. Many of them, in fact, were too old to have benefited by the present century's expansion of the public school system. Death and school teachers had reduced the number to 3,675,000 in 1934. Allowing for deaths of aged illiterates, successes of truant officers, and adult education conducted by the WPA and the CCC, it has been estimated that 1940 will find no more than two and a half million illiterates in the United States.

Uncle Sam's rating of Excellent on the literacy count in 1930—actually 95.7—is far surpassed by the record of those perennial star pupils of Scandinavia, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Their percentage of literacy is 99 plus. Any Danish child who commits truancy is liable to a fine. Norway, with two national languages, offers instruction in both, to be sure of reaching everyone. Sweden has had compulsory education for almost a century (illustration, next page).

Literacy Highest in Most Active Democracies and Dictator Countries

Switzerland is another of Europe's superlatively literate countries. Thirty years ago, the count of Swiss illiterates showed less than half of one per cent; it has never increased. Half of the Swiss tots between three and six years of age are already at school being launched upon their ABC's in their mother tongue. Swiss schools have classes conducted in all of the four languages used in the country. In the Netherlands also illiteracy is below one per cent. Although the public schools of England are not public, but private, they have fostered a tradition of education throughout the general public. A literacy rating for England, based on a small cross section, is also 99 plus. Scotland has the same standing, while Ireland has an approximate 98.

The largest of these high-literacy countries is Germany. At the close of the past century, records showed illiteracy of less than one per cent, and early in the

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lies a little more than 200 miles east of the British base. Conveniently near, however, are the shipyards and bases in Scotland, particularly those in the Firth of Forth.

Pirate Lairs Among Islands and Firths

The channels and bays among the Orkney Islands, before they were enlisted in the British Navy, served generations of Norse pirates who preyed on North Sea shipping and adjacent coasts.

Before the Norsemen sailed over to the islands, primitive Picts had found refuge there long after they had been pushed out of the south. Ruins of their round stone towers and circles of standing stones still overlook Scapa Flow. As recently as the 18th century the pirate John Gow was found lurking in the Orkneys. Sir Walter Scott visited the Orkneys for material for *The Pirate*. Loyal subjects planned to hide Queen Mary of Scotland in an Orcadian fastness, but their failure landed her in the London Tower instead, with the headsman's block before her.

Except for a little cultivation of oats and potatoes on the sheltered eastern slopes of the islands, and remnants of sheep-herding left from a venerable wool trade, the islanders of the Orkneys are chiefly fishermen. One Orcadian migrated to America; his son was the famous Washington Irving.

Note: For additional illustrations and text of historic significance, see "Looking Down on Europe Again," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1939; "The Orkneys and Shetlands," February, 1921; "Removal of the North Sea Mine Barrage," February, 1920; and "The North Sea Mine Barrage," February, 1919.

Scapa Flow can be located on The Modern Pilgrim's Map of the British Isles, first released as a supplement to the June, 1937, *National Geographic Magazine*. Copies of this map can be obtained from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters at 50c (paper) and $1.00 (linen).

Bulletin No. 1, November 6, 1939.

Photograph by Thomas Kent

SERENE LITTLE KIRKWALL HAS STORMY SURROUNDINGS

On the island of Pomona, or "Mainland," which outlines Scapa Flow on the north, stands the capital of the Orkneys, Kirkwall. The town is a center for supplies for the British naval base at Scapa Flow, as well as for the 22,000 Orcadians of the surrounding islands. Trees are rare in the streets of Kirkwall, where most houses as well as roads are built of the plentiful stone, but wood is sparingly used. The speech of the Orcadians is tinged with Norse, for they are of Scandinavian and not Scottish origin.

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Tibetan Boy-Buddha Now Rules Asia's Strangest Country

A LIVING "baby" Buddha now accepting homage from the two million people he will rule till death, a dead Buddha still unburied and still exiled from the realm of his former authority—these are clues to the strange story being unfolded in fragmentary news from Tibet.

The small boy in knee-boots and yellow robes, installed last month in Lhasa's hilltop palace, is Tibet's fourteenth Dalai Lama, just identified after more than five years of search for the thirteenth Lama's successor.

World's Highest Mountains Shield Tibet from Change

The funeral procession of a thousand priests halted on Tibet's eastern border is that of the late Panchen Lama, the "Teacher," whose rank is second to that of the High, or Dalai, Lama. After he died in exile, his priests were prevented from bringing him back to Tibet for fear they might seize power before the child Dalai Lama had been established. Followers of the two Lamas have at times played politics with the different foreign factions interested in Tibet—the Soviet Union on the north, China on the east, and the British government of India on the south. Tibet is an outlying dependency of China.

This forbidden land behind the Himalayas, secluded between the world's highest mountain barriers and the gloomiest windswept desert of Asia, is one of the last theocracies surviving in the modern world. The Dalai Lama, head of both church and state, is acclaimed as a living embodiment of Buddha. His succession is determined by no commonplace father-and-son hereditary arrangement, but by the principle of reincarnation. When a Dalai Lama dies, oracles go into trances for guidance, and priests search the country for a boy born at the instant of the ruler's death. The spirit of the former Dalai Lama is accepted as having entered the baby, who thereupon becomes ruler of a land one-sixth as large as the United States, and head of a priesthood including one-seventh of the entire population.

This Himalayan land literally above the clouds, where such mysticism colors politics, is the highest country in the world. The cold, dry Tibetan plateau is a land table of almost a half-million square miles at a level above 13,000 feet, with the loftiest peaks on earth rising above it. Some Tibetan valley floors are higher than Europe's highest mountains. Asia's great rivers are born in the cold heights of Tibet—China's Yangtze, Cambodia's Mekong, India's sacred Brahmaputra.

Lamas Have Golden Rule, Story of Flood

Mountain freshets wash gold into Tibet's valleys, which have supplied China's luxury trade for centuries. What other minerals Tibet holds, more precious than the traditional commerce in musk and yak tails, wool, deer horns, and salt, is as yet only suspected.

It was Kublai Khan, the illustrious Mongol grandson of Genghis Khan, who presented the high, cold country of Tibet to its dynasty of priest-kings, the Living Buddhas. A Tibetan priest of the Red Hat sect converted Kublai to Buddhism, and was rewarded with absolute sovereignty over his native land about 1270 A.D. Almost a century later, the strictly reformed Yellow Hat sect of Buddhism gained the ascendancy. The principle of reincarnation among the ruling Lamas developed in the 15th century. One of the first reincarnated rulers was rewarded for missionary work with the title Dalai Lama Vajradhara, which has been retained for more than four centuries—All-High Lama, Holder of the Thunderbolt.

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20th century German authorities stopped compiling data on the negligible fraction.

Surrounding this western European nucleus of high literacy are countries with illiteracy of less than ten per cent—France, Belgium, and the former Czecho-Slovakian regions. Beyond those lie countries which have been highly active in reducing their percentage of illiterates, notably Italy and the Soviet Union. Russia at the end of the 18th century was more than 90 per cent illiterate; at the end of the 19th century, almost 80 per cent. A 1935 estimate reduces the figure to 30 per cent; a current estimate is 10 per cent. In order to bring about this spread of literacy, the unwritten languages of some Russian racial groups were fitted to alphabets and written for the first time. Modern Turkey and China have both simplified their alphabets to encourage literacy. The only Asiatic country with a population more than 90 per cent literate is Japan; to boost the figure higher, 99.5 per cent of the Japanese of elementary school age are attending compulsory classes.

The geographic distribution of literacy shows that there is no inevitable correlation between democracy and the mere ability to read and write. Within the same western European zone of high literacy, are some of the best examples of successful democratic countries and most active dictatorships.

Note: In the following typical descriptions of foreign countries, reference is made to their schools, in most cases with illustrations: "Kaleidoscopic Land of Europe's Youngest King," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1939; "Change Comes to Bible Lands," December, 1938; "Guam—Perch of the China Clippers," July, 1938; "Magyar Mirth and Melancholy" and "Tradition Lingers in Modern Japan," January, 1938; "Inside Cape Horn," December, 1937; "Yucatán, Home of the Gifted Maya," November, 1936; "Capital Cities of Australia," December, 1935; "By Motor Trail Across Indo-China," October, 1935; "Modern Progress and Age-Old Glamour in Mexico," December, 1934; "Haitian Vignettes," October, 1934; "Redemption of the Pontine Marshes" (Italy), August, 1934; and "Three-Wheeling Through Africa," January, 1934.

Bulletin No. 2, November 6, 1939.

Photograph by Gerda Söderlund

THE MAP OF EUROPE KEEPS SWEDEN'S SCHOOLS BUSY SIX DAYS A WEEK

Swedish schools are typical of those in the "highbrow" little Scandinavian states where practically everybody can read and write, and frequently does. Saturday is a school day like the rest. Classes start before 8 and last until after 3 o'clock, so that during the short winter days students go to and from school in the dark. The costume for girls in Rattvik includes a peaked bonnet with streamers and a border to match the striped apron; the well-behaved school girl keeps her hat on all day.

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Canada: Britain's Biggest Annex

THE peaceful, unbroken wilderness that is most of Canada is "in the army now." For the "top story" of North America is entering Europe's war on the food front, the troop front, the training front, and the industrial front.

Great Britain has announced a policy of buying half the kingdom's wheat from Canadian granaries. The first overseas division of Canadian troops is expected to be incorporated into the British Army this winter. The wide open spaces of expansive Canada have been chosen for training advanced fliers from the air forces of all the British Dominions. And in addition to industrial production already in Canada, plans have been discussed for establishment of Dominion branches of certain United States industries to manufacture aircraft and munitions.

World's Leading Exporter of Wheat, Nickel

Versatile Canada, one-fifth again as large as the United States, is showing that it can produce varied and almost unlimited wealth.

Most foreign countries would recognize a head of wheat as the Canadian trademark more readily than the red maple leaf, for Canada is a bread-basket for the world, exporting more wheat than any other country. The fields of hardy winter wheat spreading through Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba—the Dominion's "wheatiest" provinces—do not produce as much as the wheatlands to the south in the United States, or much farther south in Argentina; but the sparse population of Canada leaves a greater surplus for export. The milling of wheat into flour and its by-products is the country's fourth largest industry.

The Dominion's most valuable metal export is gold. The famous Yukon now contributes less to modern production than do Ontario and Quebec. Nine Canadian provinces were mining gold in 1935. Of great strategic value is Ontario's output of nickel; it accounts for four times as much as the rest of the world put together. In addition Canada ranks third in world production of copper and zinc, and fourth in lead. Radium and platinum are among Canada's quota of the rarer metals. It also has important deposits of cobalt and asbestos. Most of these minerals come from the Laurentian Shield, the wide wishbone which rims Hudson Bay on east, south, and west. Geologists explain that glaciers, grinding down across the Shield, pushed away the surface layers of earth and did enough preliminary "mining" on a colossal scale to make the minerals more accessible.

By Fur Magic, England Pulled Canada Out of a High Hat

Another world need which Canada supplies is wood, cut from a forested area nearly half as large as the United States (illustration, inside cover). The northern three-fourths of the Dominion is covered with forest and, in winter, deep snow. The Arctic rim is tundra, fraying out into ice-capped islands toward the North Pole.

Canada's northland of long winter is still the stronghold of the beaver. This shy little fur-bearer gave Canada to the white man, and for that has been awarded a place of honor on the Dominion's coat of arms. Before and after Cabot and Cartier and Champlain, venturesome Frenchmen came to the New World for fish and remained for fur. French traders and trappers penetrated North America in quest of the beaver, as Spaniards overran South America for gold. The high style of the tall beaver hat then in fashion made a beaver pelt as good as gold on Europe's foreign exchange, and the high hat may well be a symbol of the conquest of North America. So strong was the fur trader's hold that in 1869, before Canada could consolidate, the Northwest Territories and Manitoba had to be

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The Dalai Lamas have made the Forbidden City of Lhasa the Mecca of Buddhism, a place of pilgrimage from China, India, and Mongolia. The exclusion of unbelievers was almost complete, until an armed British expedition knocked on the gates of the city's encircling walls in 1904.

The Tibetan brand of Buddhism is tinged with a strain of nature worship which wrestles with demons and copes with innumerable minor deities. The basic philosophy, however, resembles that of other religions, as in the strongly familiar teaching, "That which one desireth not for oneself, do not unto others." Tibetan mythology describes a Great Flood so vast as to engulf even that lofty country—a flood in which the high water would have to be more than two miles deep. Tibetans explain the remarkable Himalayan river gorges by a reference to this flood; their god kicked holes in the mountain wall to drain the flood away.

Notes: See also "Sungmas, The Living Oracles of the Tibetan Church," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1935; "Konka Risumgongba, Holy Mountain of the Outlaws," July, 1931; "The Glories of the Minya Konka," October, 1930; "Seeking the Mountains of Mystery," February, 1930; and "Life Among the Lamas of Choni," November, 1928.

Bulletin No. 3, November 6, 1939.

Photograph by Joseph F. Rock

THIS DEVOUT LAMA PUTS VIRTUE ON A MASS PRODUCTION BASIS

If it is meritorious to make an image of Buddha, he reasons that the more images he makes, the more merit he achieves. With five of the brass molds which are used ordinarily to stamp Buddha images on mud bricks, he molds images in water. The board to which the molds are attached floats face down in the water, which receives—and loses—the impression of dozens of images with every ripple. As tribute to the water images, he tosses after them a handful of barley from the cloth beside him. With prayer wheels, prayer lamps, prayer sticks, countless miniature shrines or images of mud, and endlessly repeated religious formulas, the lamas and their followers seek to attain religious merit through mechanical repetition.

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German Exodus from Baltic States Is Another of War's Migrations

GERMAN minorities in the three Baltic nations have started a new cross current in the troubled tides of peoples stirred by war. The war in Spain drove thousands of refugees into France. Japanese forces in China pushed countless uprooted Chinese into the western provinces, in advance of the invading army. Evacuation of cities in England and France took women and children, for safety, into rural regions of their country, as strange to some of them as a foreign land. As the German war machine rolled into Poland, refugees fled before it into Romania. Now Germany has started a refugee movement in reverse—calling foreign Germans homeward.

Some 118,000 German-speaking citizens of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are caught in this recession of the German wave of expansion along the Baltic. Ancestors of many of them had settled in these regions seven centuries ago.

Minority Largest in Latvia

To Germany, these repatriated families bring a contribution of man power and wealth. To the Baltic States, the big German moving-day brings relative safety from claims advanced in the name of a minority, as in Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. To these largely rural nations along the Baltic, the change brings also the advantage of redistributing land formerly held by German estates.

Even while under Russian rule, before 1918, the land of the three Baltic states was known as the "German" provinces. Latvia has the largest German minority. Lithuania's Germans are less numerous now because a large proportion of them lived in Memel, the Baltic port which Germany annexed to East Prussia in 1938. The relative importance of the German minorities is shown below:

	Lithuania	Latvia	Estonia
Germans	40,000	62,000	16,000
Total Population	2,391,000	1,950,000	1,125,000
Per Cent German	1.7	3	1.4
Total Area (sq. mi.)	20,390	25,395	18,353
Size Comparable to	½ Ohio	West Virginia	½ Indiana

German Minorities Had Influence Out of Proportion to Numbers

German influence first came to these Baltic provinces in 1200 A.D. in 23 ships bringing missionaries, traders, and armed warriors of a crusading order, the Teutonic Knights. German Christianity was presented to the Baltic pagans at the point of the sword. The east Baltic shores, except in Polish and Lithuanian areas, remained part of the estates of the Teutonic Knights until 1561, when Swedish rule began. Russia took over the region in the 18th century.

The Germans' ownership of most of the wealth gave them virtual control of the provinces, despite changes in the governmental regime. They monopolized trade and industry. They held the land in vast estates, upon which the natives worked in feudal servitude. German proprietors held the power of life and

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purchased from the powerful old Hudson's Bay Company, whose trading posts had dotted Canadian wilds since the 17th century. In the early 1800's, the beaver was still king of Canada's chief industry. Now, however, pelts rank thirteenth among the country's exports.

Despite Canada's rank as one of the world's great uncrowded reservoirs of raw materials, only 30 per cent of her exports enter world commerce as raw materials. Flour milling, processing of lumber and paper pulp, the smelting and refining of metals, meat packing, the canning of fish and of fruits, and the generation of electricity from water power are developments that have ushered the country into an industrial era. Automobile manufacture is the sixth largest industry. Cotton and rubber are imported to supply Canadian factories.

Half the people of Canada live south of the northern tip of Maine. Most of these occupy the southern ends of two provinces, Quebec and Ontario, in the Great Lakes region. These heavily populated portions, with 50 per cent of the people, take up only two per cent of Canada's three and a half million square miles. Most of the land to the north is uninhabited.

Note: See also "Gentle Folk Settle Stern Saguenay," *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1939; "Canada's Awakening North," "Exploring Yukon's Glacial Stronghold," and "The Society's New Map of Canada" (article), June, 1936; "The Gaspé Peninsula Wonderland," August, 1935; "Old France in Modern Canada," February, 1935; "Men and Gold," April, 1933; "Ontario, Next Door," August, 1932; "Gentlemen Adventurers of the Air," November, 1929; and "Great Britain's Bread Upon the Waters: Canada and Her Other Daughters," March, 1915.

The Society's New Map of Canada was released as a supplement to the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1936. Separate, unfolded copies can be had at 50c (paper) and 75c (linen).

Bulletin No. 4, November 6, 1939.

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FISH ARE PLENTIFUL BUT ESKIMOS ARE SCARCE

This grinning Eskimo is one of the many non-British subjects which Britain has in Canada. All Canada's aboriginals together, both Indian and Eskimo, are not as numerous as the Polish or the Dutch population of the Dominion. For Indians and Eskimos are now outnumbered 80 to 1 by Canadians of European origin, after little more than three centuries of immigration. Just over half of Canada's inhabitants are of British origin. The picturesque French population, chiefly in Quebec, accounts for 28 per cent. The next largest group is German (4½ per cent), followed by the Scandinavian and Ukrainian strains.

death over their serfs. Not until 1805 were the peasants permitted to own land, and serfdom was not abolished until 1817.

So fixed did the class distinction between Germans and natives become that "Deutsch" came to mean "lord" or "freeman," and "Un-Deutsch" to mean "serf." If a peasant family came into possession of some property, they immediately became "German" in every way possible.

Thus the Germans remained aliens throughout, speaking their own language and retaining their church affiliations. While Russian for the past two centuries was the language of government, German was the language of trade, heard in the streets and in the homes. The Germans continued for the most part to reside in the cities. Latvia's capital, Riga, founded by the Germans in 1201 A.D. is an outstanding example (illustration, below).

In the World War, Germany was successful in overrunning Lithuania in 1915, Latvia in 1917, and Estonia in February, 1918. German troops were finally defeated in Wenden, Latvia, in June, 1919, and forced to evacuate. It was largely through the aid of British ships and British soldiers that the republican governments of the Baltic states were established.

Note: Additional photographs and descriptions of the Baltic States can be found in "Looking Down on Europe Again," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1939; "Flying Around the Baltic," June, 1938; and "Latvia, Home of the Letts," October, 1924.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Three East Baltic Nations Under Soviet Union's Wing," October 23, 1939; "Latvia Carries on 'Business as Usual' Despite European Tension," December 12, 1938; "Ancient Lithuania Smolders about Modern Boundaries," April 4, 1938; and "Democracy Returns to Estonia," October 25, 1937.

Bulletin No. 5, November 6, 1939.

Photograph by Gustav Heurlin

RIGA'S OLD BUILDINGS WERE BASTIONS OF GERMAN SUPERIORITY

The development of Riga, founded by Germans in 1201, paralleled that of the German ports of Hamburg and Bremen, with similarities in architecture and social life as well. Within the walled and moated Old Town of Latvia's capital were once all the landmarks of a typical medieval German port. The Schwarzhaupterhaus (right of center), or Club of the Black Heads, has the steep, sturdy lines of German architecture liberally studded with the saints which Teutonic Knights introduced to pagan Latvians. Members of the club, under the symbol of a blackamoor's head, were all bachelors who entertained at lavish monthly banquets. Modern Riga has been compared to modern Bremen. German food is served in restaurants and beer gardens for the German princes of Latvian finance and trade, whose new villas and ancestral palaces line many of the city's avenues.

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